the day of election (33). They had write ribbons in the bester butes to distinguish themselves from the

The baster holes to distinguish themselves from the settlers [34].

When the vote of a fir. Page was reised. Before he as desired Col. Samuel Young stopp dup to the window where the votes were received, and and he window where the votes were received, and and he window where the votes were received, and and he window where the votes were received, and and he window where the votes were received, and and he window where the votes were received, and and he window where the votes were received. He removed to take the oath presented by the Governor, but acre he was a resident of the Territory, upon which his vote was received (35). He told Mr. Abbott, one of the Judges, when asked if he intended to make Kanese his fature bome, that it was none of his basicars; that if he were a resident then, he should ask no more (36). After his vote was received, Col Young got up on the window-sill and announced to the count that he had been peruntted to vote, and they could all some up and vote (37). He told the Judges that there was no use in accarring the others, no they would all sever as he had done (38). After the oth-r-Junges concludes to receive Col. Young's vote, Mr. Abbott resigned as Judge of Election, and Mr. Benjamus was elected in his place (38).

The polis were so much crowded until late in the roof of the building where the election was being held, and pass out over the house (40). A few ward a passargeway through the crowd was made, by two hoes of men be allowed to go up first and vote, as they were could get up to the polls (41). Co. Young asked that the could get up to the polls (41). Co. Young asked that the could get up to the polls (41). Co. Young asked that the could get up to the polls (41). Co. Young asked that the could get up to the polls (41) con young asked that the cold men be allowed to go up first and vote, as they were tred with the traveling, and wanted toget hack to camp (12). The Missourian sometimes came up to the polis in

the polis [41]. Con. Young asked that the old mea be allowed to go up first and vote, as they were tred with the traveling, and wanted to go thech to examp [12]. The Miscourians sometimes eams up to the polis in procession, two by two, and voted [43]. The Miscourians sometimes came up to the polis in procession, two by two, and voted [43]. They three Miscourians drove off the ground some of the civizens, Mr. Stovens, Mr. Bond, and Mr. Wins [44]. They threatened to shoot Mr. Bond, and a growd reabed after him threatening him, and as ne ran from them some shots were fired at him as he jumped off the hank of the river and made his escape [45]. The citizens of the town went over in a body, late in the afternoon, when the polis had become comparatively clear, and voted [46].

B. fore the voting had commenced, the Miscourian said, if the Judges appointed by the Governor did not receive their votes, they would choose other Julges [47]. Bome of them voted several times, changing their hats or coats and coming up to the window again [48]. They said they intended to vote first, and after they had got through then the others could vote [49]. Kense of them claimed a right to vote unjecthe organic said, from the fact that their mere pressure in the Territory constituted them residents, though they were from Wiscousin, and had homes in Miscouri [50]. Others and they had a right to vote, because K ansas belonged to Miscouri, and people from the East had no right to settle in the Territory and vote there [51]. They said they had a right to work, because K ansas belonged to the horizont and they came to offset their vote; but the most of them made no such claim. Col. Young said the Kast and North wasted to cheet a Legishaur that would not sait them [52]. They said they had a right to make Kansas a sleve State, because the people of the North had seat persons out to make the people of the North had seat persons out to make the people of the North had seat persons out to make the betternined to vote peaceably, if they cound, but

ay of eact on, though some did not go home until the cat morning 458). In many cases when a wagon load had voted, they

meriately esset when a way meriately started for bonne (59). On their way methoy said that if Gov. Re-der did not sanction election they would hang him (60).

The citizens of the town of Lawrence, as a general

the election they would hang him (60).

The citizens of the town of Lawrence, as a general thing, were not armed on the day of election, though some had revolvers, but not exposed, as were the sime of the Missarians (61). They kept a guard about the town the night after the election, in consequence of the threats of the Missarians, in order to protect it (62).

The Pre-Slavery men of the District attended the nominating Conventions of the Free-State sach, and voted for and secured the nominations of the men they considered the most obnoxions to the Free-State party, in order to cause dissension in that party (63).

Quite a number of settlers came into the District before the day of election, and after the consecuency was taken (44). According to the census returns, there were then have be interested to the 39th of March, 1855. Messes, L. dd, Babcock and Pratt testify to 50 names on the pollbooks of the 39th of March, 1855. Messes, L. dd, Babcock and Pratt testify to 50 names on the pollbooks of persons may know to have settled in the District after the census was taken and before the election. A number of persons may know to have settled in the District after the census was taken and before the election. States, intending to settle who were in Lawrence on the day of election. At that time many of them had selected no caims and bad no fixed piace of resistence. Such were not entitled to vote. Many of them became dissatisfied with the country. Others were disappended at its political condition, and in the price and consumer of the prof, it is probable that in the latter part of the day after the great booy of the Missorians had voted, some oid go to the polls. The number was not over 50. These voted the Free-State ticket. The whole number of names appearing upon the poll-lists is 1,034. After full examination, we are satisfied that not over 80. These voted the Free-State ticket. The whole number of names appearing upon the poli-list is 1,034. After full examination, we are satisfied that not over 232 of these were legal voters, and 802 were non-resident and illegal voters. This Plattet is strongly in favor of making Kamasa a Free Scate, and there is no doubt that the Free-State candidates for the Legislature would have been elected by large majorities, if none but the actual settlers had worse. At the preceding else ion in November, 1854, where none but legal votes were polled, General Whitfield, who received the full strength of the Pro-Slavery party (65), get but 46 votes.

II. DISTRICT-BLOOMINGTON.

II. DISTRICT—BLOOMINGTON.

On the morning of election, the Judges appointed by the Governor appeared and opened the polls. Their names were Harrison Burson, Nathaniel Ramsey and Mr. Elison. The Missourians began to come in early on the morning, some 500 or 600 of them, in wagons are carriages, and on horseback, under the lead of Samnel J. Jones, then Postmanter of Westport, Missouri, Claib sine F. Ja. kson, and Mr. Steely of follep indexed Mo. They were armed with double-barried guns, rifles, howie-knives and pistols, and had flags had ted (60). They he d a sort of informat election, of at one sine, affirst for Governor of Kansas, and shortly afterward announced Thomas Johnson of Shawnes Missions elected Governor (67) The polls had been opened but a short time when Mr. Jones unrehed with the crowd up to the wisdow and demanded that they should be allowed to vote wishout swaring as to their raisence (68). After some 1 oisy and throat endog talk, Claibern F. Jackson adoressed the crowd, saying they had come there to vote, that they had a right to vote if they had been there but five minutes, and he was not willing to go home without voting; which was leaving at go home without voting; which was leaving to go some of them on the around (72). In pursuance of Jackson's request they tief with tapo or ribbons in their buttonholes, so as to distinguish trem from the "Abolitionists" (73). They again commanded that the Judges should resign, and upon the refusing to do so, semanded in the wind we saw and all and presented their pistols and guns to team timestening to shout them (74). Some one on the outside cited out to the most to shoot as there were Pro Stavery me in the house. During this time the crowd repeatedly temmed to be allowed to vote without hoing this time the crowd repeatedly temmed to be allowed to vote without hoing. Roos maded to be allowed to vote without hoing. Roos maded to be allowed to vote without hoing.

me in the house. During this time the crowd repectively evanueded to be allowed to vote without being (13) Robert Ellott. (54) E. W. Dietaler. (35) E. D. Laos, News and Men. S. N. Wood. C. S. Frest. J. S. Abbert (26) Koman Alien, S. N. Wood. C. S. Frest. J. S. Abbert (26) Koman Alien, J. B. Abbert (37) B. D. Ladd, Francis J. B. Abbert (18) C. W. Balcock. J. B. & Nocal. C. S. Frest. J. B. Abbert (18) C. W. Balcock. S. N. Wood. C. S. Frest. J. B. Abbert (18) C. W. Balcock. S. N. Wood. C. S. Frest. J. B. Abbert (18) E. D. Ladd, C. W. Balcock. J. B. & Nocal. C. W. Balcock. S. N. Wood. C. S. Frest. J. B. Abbert (18) E. D. Ladd, C. W. Balcock. Lyman Albert, J. At. Bunes (11) E. D. Ladd, C. W. Labcock. Lyman Albert, S. N. Wood, N. B. Blanton John Doy, J. Devision, Charles Robinson, (35) E. D. Ladd, C. W. Balcock. J. W. Balcock, J. W. Balcock, S. N. Wood, N. B. Blanton, J. Oventson, D. J. John Doy, J. Devision, C. B. D. Ladd, C. W. Balcock. J. W. Balcock, S. N. Wood, F. Chapman The Repkins (56) Journal Devision, G. W. Balcock, S. N. Wood, F. Chapman The Repkins (56) Journal Devision, G. W. Balcock, C. Cohlann, Z. Chapman Lyman Albert, J. Devision, G. S. N. Wood, F. Chapman The Repkins (56) Journal Albert, W. N. Vood, G. G. Balcock, C. Robinson, C. J. D. Ladd, Norman Albert, G. W. Balcock, C. Cohlann, Z. Chapman Lyman Albert, J. Devision, G. S. N. Wood, R. G. Balcock, C. Robinson, C. D. Ladd, Norman Albert, G. J. Balcock, C. Robinson, C. D. Ladd, Norman Albert, G. J. Balcock, C. Robinson, C. J. Janse Whiteok, G. G. Hasey, G. M. & Walcock, C. G. Balcock, G. J. Janse Whiteok, G. G. Hasey, J. M. Walcock, G. J. J. W. Balcock, C. G. Malcock, G. J. Janse, J. A. Walcock, J. A. Walcock, G. J. J. J. B. Walcock, G. J. J. Walcock, G. J. J. Walcock, J.

sworn, and Mr. I have, one of the Judges, expressed himself suiling, but the other two Judges refers a 1771; theretypos body of aco, hooded by "Sheriff Jones," rubed to the Judges more with cocked ptable and draw a bowie-knives in their bands and approached Bosen and Rameay (78). Jones paled out his watch at dealth to would give them five minutes to resign in or die (79). When the five minutes had expired and the Judges did not resign, Jones said he would give them another min ate and no more (81). Elifon told his section is a stiff they did not resign, there would be on a hunter debots fired in the room in less than fifteen in inutes (81); and hen enstehing up the ballot-box and har raing for Miscouri (82). About that time Burson and Ramesy were called out by their friends, and not suffered to return (83). As Mr. Burson went out he put the ballot poll-books in his packet and took them such him (e4); and as he was going out Jones santched some papers away from him (88), and sortly afterward came out himself holding them up, caying, "hurrah for Miscouri" (86). After he deswered they were too the poll-books, hettor k a party of men with him and started off to take the poll-books from Burson (e7). Mr. B. room say them coming, and se gave the books to Mr. Umberger and took burtostart off in another direction so as to mislend Jones and his party (86). Jones and his party caught Mr. Umberger took the poll-books away from tim, and Jones took him up behind him on a norse, and carried him back a prison r (89). After Jones and his party had taken Umberger took the poll-book away from the none of Mr. Rameay and took Judge Joan A. Wake field prisoner, and carried him to the place of election (90), and make him get up on a wagon and noke them a speech; after which they put a white ribboth in its batton-hole and I thim go (91). Taey then chees two new Judges, and proceeded with the checkin (92).

checkin [92].

They allo threatened to kill the judges if they did not receive their votes without swearing them, or che resign [92]. They said no man should vote who would submit to be swearing that they would kill any one who would offer to do so—"shoot him," "cut his gets out," &c. [93]. They said no man should vote this day unless he vo set an open ticket, and was "all right on the goose" [94], and that if they could not vote by fair moans, tany would by four meals [95]. They said they had a much light to vote, if they had been in the Terntory two magnets as if they had been there two yes, and they would vote set. Some of the citizens who were about the window, but had not voted when the crowd of Missourians marched up there, upon attempting to vote, were driven back by the mob, or driven off [97]. One of them, Mr. J. M. Massey, was asked if he would take the oath, and upon the replying that he would take the oath, and upon the replying that he would fee integer theef," Cut his throat," "Tear his soart out," &c. After they got him to the oatside of the crowd, they stood around him with cacked revolvers and drawn bowic knives one man putting a knife to his heart, so that it touched him, another boiding a cocked pistol to his car, while another strack at run with a cub [98]. The Missourians said they had a right to vote if they had been in the Territory but five minutes [99]. Some said they had been hired to come the re and vote, and get a delier a day, and by G—d, they would vote or die there [100].

They said the 30th day of March was an important day, as Kaleses would be made a Slave State on that entitled. They said the plant derive the or the entitled. They said the soul be was a simportant day, in Kaleses would be made a Slave State on that entitled.

They would vote or die there (100).

They said the 30th day of March was an important day, to Kalese works be made a Slave State on that cay 1001. They began to leave in the direction of Massouri in the afternoon, after they had vote 1 (102), leaving some 30 or 40 around the house where the election was over (103). The circaes of the Territory were not around, except those who took part in the mob (104), and a large portion of them old rot vote (105); 341 votes were polled there that day, of which but some '0 were circaes (106). A protect against the election was made to the Governor (107). The returns of the circam made to the Governor were lost by the Committee of Elections of the Legislature at Pawnae (115). The dupl cate returns left to the bollot bex were taken by F. E. Laky, one of the Jugges cleeked by the Massourians, and were either lost or destroyed in his house(109), so that your Committee have been unable to testitute a comparison but ween to publish and census returns of the dir fet. The textinuous, however, is uniform, that not even 30 of those who voted these that day were entitled to vote, leaving that, had the actual efficies alone voted, the Free State establicates would have been elected by a handsome majority.

HIE DISTRICT—TROUBER.

majority.

On the 2sth of March persons from Cay, Jackson, are Heward Couches, Mo., began to come into fee cunsels. In wage us, carrieges, and on herseback, arms d with gins, busic-alves, and revolvers; and with threats, and ca amped close by the town, and with threats, and ca amped close by the town, and the camp of Miscourians at Lawrence (111). On the might before the election 200 men were semajor from the camp of Miscourians at Lawrence (111). On the might before the election, before the polity of company of citizens from Miscouri, mostly from the gard about the house of Toomas stins a, where the election was to be read, armed with bown shirtses, revolvers, and clobs (112). They said they came to brive a fight and wanted one (114). C.d. Sammel H. Wocken of Independence, Mo., was in the room of the Judge sween they arrived, preparing poli-books and tailly its, a diremsime there during their attempts to organize (114). The room of the Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers(115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers(115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers(115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by n any of the strangers (115). The Judges was also filled by not of the Judge (117). The Judge (117) were strange majority. HID DISTRICT-TRUMSER. (116). During this discussion between the Jadges, which lasted some time, the crow doutside became excited and nony, threatening and curring Mr. Burgess the Free-State Jadge (117). Persons were sent at officient among the crowd curside sints the room where the Jadges were, with threatening messages, especially against the Burgess, and at last ten minutes were given them to sigan ze in, or leave; and as the time passen, persons entiside would call out the number of minutes int, with threats against Burgess, it is did not agree to organize left the room and the crowd proceeded to elect nine Judges and carry on the election (119). The Free-State men generally left the ground without voting, stating that there was no use is their voting there (120). The polls were so crowded during the first part of the day that the winz ne could not give to the window to vote; (121). Threats were made against the Free-State men (122). In the afternoon the Rev. Mr. Gispatick was attacked and drives off by the mob A man by some called "Texas," made a specen to the crowd triging them to vo e and to remain on the graind until the polls were closed, for four time Abolinousta would cone there in the afternoon and overpower the m, and thus hey would loce all their trouble.

For making an affidavit in a protect against this election, etting forth the facts, Mr. Burgess was indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury, which indice meet was found more than aftern mont as against this election, etting forth the facts, Mr. Burgess was indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury, which indice meet was found more than aftern mont against this election, etting forth the facts, Mr. Burgess was indicted by the Grand Jury for perjury, which indice meet was found more than aftern mont as a same is still percured at the condition of the central settlers of the district had outed at that election, the grand form of the facts and there cannot be the least doubt that if none but the central settlers of the district had outed at that election, the Pree State candi

there cannot be the least doubt that if none but the setuel settlers of the district had voted at that election, the Prec State candidate would have been elected. The number of legal votes in the utilit, according to the census-returns, was 101. The total number of votes cast was 372, and of these but 32 are on the returns, and, from the testimony and records, we are satisfied that not over 40 legal votes were east at that election. A bony of armed Missourius came into the district previous to the election, and escamped there (125). He fore the time arrived for opening the node, the Missourium weak to another than the town than the previous to the election, and electing-district previous to the election, and the form appointed for the election; and one of the judges appointed for the election; and one of the judges appointed by the Governor, and two closes by the Missourians proceeded to open the pole and carry on the election (126). The Missourians send none but Pro-Slavery men should vote, and threatened a shoot any Fire State man who should come up to vote (127). Mr. Mockbee, one of the judges elected by the Missourians had a store near the beau lary fixed by the proclamation of the Governor, while he calibrated a farm in tion of the Goweror, while he cultivated a farm in Missani, where his family lived(128), and where his legal residence was then and is now. The Mis oursans also held a side-election for Governor of the Territory,

voting for Thomas Johnson of Shawson Mission[125].
The Free-State men, facting the poles cades the amount of non-residence, refused to, and did not, vote(130).
They constituted a decided majority of the acts of the residence of the second control of the they constituted a decided majority of the acts at section (131). A petition signed by a majority of the real decits of the ois rist was sent to the Governor(127). The whole number of voters in this district, according to the censur-retarns, was 47; the number of voter cast was 50, of whom but 13 were residents, the number of voter whose names are on the census tills, who did not vote, was 12.

cast was 10, of whom but 13 were residents; the number of treadents whose names are on the censusrulls, who did not vote, was 12.

For some days prior to the election, comparise of
men were regardized in Jackson, Cass and Clay comlies, Mo., for the purpose of coming to the Perrinary
and votins in this VirhPistric (133)—the day previous
to the election, some two or 500 Missenrians, armed with
gms, pirtols and knower, came the the terri ory and
came pt discounts from the clear of the terri ory and
came pt discounts from the clear of the control of the
Creek (134). The reamps were about 16 missapart. On
the evening before the election, Judg.—Hamilton of the
Cast County Court, Mo., came from the Potawatamie
Creek camp to Bail Creek for 60 more Mesourians, as
they had not enough there to render the election certain, and about that must ber went down there with
him (135). On the evening before the election Dr. B.
C. We strall was elected to act as one of the Judges appoints to by the Gov-roor, who, it was
as it, would not be there the next day(136). Dr. Westfall was at that time a citizen of Jackson County,
ho. (127). On the morning of the election, the poles for
built Creek precine were opened, and, without execuing the Judges, they proceeded to receive the votes of
all who effered to vote. For the sake of appearance,
would get some one to come to the winder and offer
to vote, and when asked to be sworn he would pretend
to grow anary at the Judge and would go away, and
his name would be put down as having offered to vote,
how the Judges (138). But few if the residents of the
District were present at the election, and only 13
voted (139). The number of votes cast in the precinct
was 183.

One Missenrian voted for himself and then voted for

ner 193. One Missourian voted for himself and then voted for One Mescurian voted for himself and then voted for health as a, but 10 or 11 years old(140). Col. Coffer, Heiry Younger and all: Lykus, who were voted for and elected to the Lagislaure, were raidents of Misseuri at the time(141). Col. Coffer sub-equently married in the Terribory. After the polls were closed the returns were made, and a man, claiming to be a magistrate, certained on them that he had a sworn the Janges of Election before opining the pols(142). In the Potawaramie precited the Missourians attended the election, and after threatening Mr. Chesnut, the only Judge present appointed by the Governor, to induce into the ign, they proceeded to clear two other Judges—one a Missourian and the solver a resident of another precinct of that District. The polls were then opened, and all the Missourians were allowed to vote without being sworn.

out for the signature of the judges, Mr. Cuesaut re-tured to sign them, as he did not consider them correct teturs of legal voters.

Col. Coffer a resident of Missouri, but elected to

tetures of legal voters.

Col. Coffer a resident of Missouri, but elected to the Kaneas Legislature from that District at that election, can earlie with others to laduce Mr. Chesnut by threats to sign the eterne, which he refused to do, and left the House. On his way home he was fixed at by some Missourians, though not rigured (143). There were three illegal to one legal vote given there that day (14). At the Big Layer precinct, the judges appointed by the Governor not at time time appointed, and process at to open the polls, after being duly swon. After a few votes had been received, a jaty of Missourians earne into the yard of the buss where the election was held, and not leading a wagon filled with arms, stacked their gurs in the yard, and came up to the wind ward combined to be countred to vote. I wo of the indges decided to receive their votes, whereapon d ward construct to be countred to vote. I wo of
the indiges accided to receive their votes, whereapon
the third juege, Mr. J. M. Arthur, respect, and
another was exceen in his place. Co. Young a citizen of Misseani, but a candidate for and elected to
the Territorial Legislative Council, was present and
voted in the precinct. Heckshined that all Misseamans
whe were present on the day of election were eatitled to vote. But thirty or forty of the citizens of the
precinct were present, and in-ry of them did not vote
(141) At the Little Sugar precinct, the election seemed
to have best conducted fairly, as denore a Free-State
majority was polled (140). From the teamony, tae
whole bistrate-ppents to have been largery Free S. ate,
and had note but notical settlers voted, the Free-State
car chours would have been elected by a large majority.
From a careful exam nation of the testimony and the
records, we find that from 200 to 225 legal votes were
polled, out of \$85, the in all number given in the precincts of the Ver Detrict. Of the legal votes cast,
the Free-State exhaudates received 152.

VITH DISTRICT—FORT SCOTT.

for Council, voted. Many of the Free-S ats men did not vote, but your Committee is satisfied that, of the legal vote cost, the Pro Slavery candidates received a majority. Mr. Amerson, one of these can himten, was no harmarren man, who can ce into the District from Missouri a few mays before the election, and bearded at the pubnic bouse until the day after the election. He then took with sim the polibets, and did tool return to Fort Scot until the occasion of a barbe-cue the work before the election of October 1, 1855. He voted at that election, and after it is fe, and has not since been in the District. S. A. Withoms, the other Pro-Slavery candidate, at the time of the election had a claim in the T-ritory, but his legal residence was not there mull after the election.

was not there until after the election. VIITH DISTRICT.

had a claim in the Territory, but his legal residence was not there until after the election.

Vitra District.

From two to three bundred men from the State of Miscouri came is wagons or on horseback to the election ground at Switzer's Creek, in the Vitth District, and encanyed was the polls, on the day preceding the election. They were are of with pictors and other wengens, and defared their purpose to vote, in order to recure the election of Pro-Slavery members. They said they were a isappointed in not finding more Yankers there, and that they had bought more men than were recessary to counterbalance their vote. A number of them wore badges of blue ribbon, with a metto, and the company were under the circetion of leaders. They declared their intention to conduct thanselves pracefully, unless the residents of the Territory at the spited to stop them from voting. Two of the dudges of Election appointed by Governor Reeder, refused to sirve when upon two others were appointed in their shead by the crowd of Muschman who surrounded the pode. The newly appointed Judges refused to take the eath prescribed by Gov. Reeder, but made one to not the newly appointed plants who surrounded the pode. The newly appointed Judges refused to take the eath pre-cribed by Gov. Reeder, but made one to sait the more and a new of the second one to take the eath pre-cribed by Gov. Reeder, but made one to the the other when we have a survey of the election. Some of them started on the residents pre-cribed by Gov. Reeder, but made one to take the eath pre-cribed, but here were awant to receive all legal votes in the law of the surface. The Judges wide to take the eath pre-cribed, but here we have a surface on the residents of the started on heretack for I however, as they said thes comb be there before hight, and all went the way they came. The cursus set shows 53 legal voters in the District. 253 vetes were cost; of these 25 were residents, 17 of we may be suffered elected Representative heads of the residents pre-centative head to true,

such, and were entitled to vote 152;.

XIII DISTRICT.

In this district ten persons behanging to the Wyandott tribe of Indians voted. They were of the class who nider the law were entitled to vote, but their residence was in Wyandott Village, at the mouth of Kansas River, and they had no right to vote in this district. They voted the Pro-Risvery ticket(153) bliven men recartly from Ponnsylvania voted the Free State ticket. From the testimony they had not, at the time of the election, so established their residence as to have centrical them to vote (154). In both these classes of cases the Judges examined the voters under oath and allowed them to vote, and in all respects the election seems to have been conducted fairly. The rejection of both would not have changed the result. This and the VIIIta Election District from co one representative district, and was the only one to which the it vasion from Missouri did not extend.

XIII DISTRICT.

form to one representative district, and was the only one to which the it vasion from Miscouri did not extend.

XITH DISTRICT.

The IXth, Xth and XIth and XIIth Election Districts, being all sparsely settled, were attached together as a Council District, and the XIth and XIIth as a Representative District. This Election District is so noise North from Paware and 150 miles from Kansas Cry. It is the north-west settlement in the Ferritery, and contained, when the counts was taken, but 36 inhabitants, of whom 24 were voters. There was on the day of election no white settlement about Marysville, the place of voting, for 40 miles, except that Matshall and Bishop kept a store and ferry at the creasing of the Bg Bike and the California road (155). Your Cannottee were unable to procure witnesses form this District. Persons who were present at the election were duly summoded by an officer, and among them was F. J. Manshall, the member of the House from that District. On his return the officer was arrested and detained, and persons bearing the names of some of the witnesses can moned were stopped ovar Lecompton, and did not appear before the Committee. The returns show that, in defiance of the Governor's proclamation, the voting was creat cocc, instead of by ballet. 378 names appear upon the poll-books, as voting, and by comparing these names with those on the crisus rois, we find that but as even of the latter voted. The person voted for as Representative, F. J. Marylall, was chef ower of the store at Marysville, and was there semitimes (156), but his family lived in Westor. John Dona deon, the condidate voted for fer the Connecil, then lived in Jackson County, Missouri (157).

On the day after the election, Mr. Marshall, with 25

for the Council, then lived in Jackson County, Missioni (157).

On the day after the election, Mr. Marshall, with 25 or 30 men from Weston, Mo., was on the way from Maysville to the State. Some of the party told a witness who has formerly resided at Weston, that they were up at Maysville and carried the day for Mission and that they had voted about 150 votes. Mr. Mayshall pad the bill at that point for the party.

Then coes not appear to have been any congration into the destrict in March, 1855, after the ceness was taken, and judging from the best test in the power of your Committee, there were but seven legal votes east in the District, and 221 illegal.

in the District, and 321 illegal.

The election in the District was conducted fairly. No complaint was made that illegal votes were cast.

XIIITH DISTRICT.

Previous to the day of election several bundreds of diese urbate from Flatte, City, Boone, Chinon, and lioward counties, come into the district in wagons and on houseback, and comped there (158). They were almost with gross, revolvers and bowie-knives, and had hadges of hemp in their button holes and elsewhere about their persons (159). They distinct to have a right to vote, from the fact that they were there on the ground, and had, or intended to make, claims in the Territory, although their families were in Misseum (169).

the Terntery, although their lamilies were in Missenii (160).

The judges appointed by the Governor opened the polls and some persons off red to vote, and whos their votes were helected on the ground that they were not residents of the district, the srowd threatened to tear the Louse down if the judges did not leave (161). The judges them withdress, taking the poll-books with them (162). The crowd then proceeded to select other persons to act as judges, and the election went on (163). Those persons voting who were sworn were asked if they considered theo selves residents of the district, as off the years they did they we reallowed to vote (164). But few of the residents were present and voted, (165) and the Free State men as a general thing did not vote (166). After the Missonrians got through voting they judiced beam (167). A formal return was made by the Judges of cirction setting out the fields, but it was not verified. The number of legal votes in this central was 66, of whom a majority were Free-State men. Of these—voted. The total number of votes chat was 269.

XIVTH DISTRICT.

It was generally run ored in this district for some cays before the election that the Missourians were coning over to vote (168). Previous to the election men from Missourians were coning over to vote (168). Previous to the election cered for the Pro-Sta ery candidates (169). Gen. David R. Alchaes and a party controlled the nominations in one of the pilmary elections (170).

Several langer of Missourians from Bachanan, Platte,

BERR OAK PRESINCT.

Several hundred Missourrans from Buchanan, Platte, and Andrew Counties, Mo., including a great many of the premisent citizens of St. Joseph, came into this precinct the day before, and on the day of election, in

the premierat ci izens of St. Joseph, came into this precinct the day before, and on the day of election, in wagons and on hore and encamped there [471]. Atomic ments were made for them to cross the kerry at St. Joseph free of expense to them-sive (172). They were arraced with bowie-knives and pistois, game and ifficents). On the merming of the election, the Free-Nate candidates resigned in a body, on account of the presence of the large number of arraced Missourians, at which the crowd cheered and hurraced(174). Gen. B. F. Stimpfeliew was present and was grominent in pionoding the election of the Pre-Slavery becket, as was abothe. Hon. Willard P. Hall, and others of the nosa prominent citizens of St. Joseph, Mo (175). But one of the judges of election, appointed by the Governor, rerved on that day, and the crowd chose two others to supply the vac-neis(17a).

The Missourians said they can ethere to vote for and scene the election of Major Win. P. Riemandson(177). Major Richardson, elected to the Council, had made along in Missouri, where his wife and daughter fived with his son in law, Willard P. Hall, he himself generally going home to Missouri every Saturday night. The farm was generally known as the Richardson farm. He had a claim in the Territory upon which was a saw in the archive the generally remained during the we kill St.

Son e of the Missourians gave as their reason for voting that they had heard that Eastern emigraots were to be at that cle clion(179), though no Eastern emigraots were to be at that cle clion(179), though no Eastern emigraots were to be at that cle clion(179), though no Eastern emigraots were to be at that cle clion(179), though no Eastern emigraots were to be at that cle clion(179), though no Eastern emigraots were to be at the count of the

to the for the Missourans gave as their reason for writing that they had heard that Esstern emigrants were to be at that election (179), though no Esstern emigrants were there(180). Others said they were going to vite for the purpose of making Kansas a Slave State(181).
Some caimed that they had a right to vote under the provisions of the Kan-as-Notracka bill, from the fact that they were present on the ground on the day of

e ection (182).
The Free-State men generally did not vote(183), and

The Free-State men generally did not vote(180), and these who rid vote voted generally for John H. Ante-heno, Pro Slavery, for Conneil, against Major Wm. P. Ktebardeen, ane did not vote at all for members of the Lower House(184).

The names were pictry nearly equally divided in the District, some being of opinion that the Free-State party had a small mejority(185), and others that the Pro Slavery party had a small mejority(186). After the election was over and the pools were closed the Microuriant Freitined home. During the day they had provisions and liquor served out, free of expense to all (187).

DONIFHAR PRECISCY.

DONIPHAN PRECINCY. DONIFHAS PRECISCT.

The evening before the election some 200 or more Missourials from Platte, Buchanan, Saline and Clay examine, Missouria came in this presinct, with tenta, maste, wagers and provision, and around who gain, rites, jutels and howie knive, and encomped about two niles from the place of varing, (188). They said they came to vote, to make Kansas a Slave State, and

and 62 of the 20 legal votes given were cast for the only Fre-State candidate rooning. Mobiller McGee, who was declared elected Representative, and a claim.

— a saw-mail and a house in the Territory—and he was there part of the time. But his legal residence is now, and was then, rear. Westport, in Missouri, where he owns and conducts a valuable farm, and where he family resides.

— Vill'in District.

— This was attached to the Vilth District for a member of the Council and a representative, and is vote was entrolled by the lilegal vote cast them. The crime shows it was attached to the Free state them. The farm many time of the Council and a representative, and is vote was controlled by the lilegal vote cast them. The crime shows it was a vote in the Jr votes were cast, of whem a majority voted the Free state the latter place was as excised by the Governor as the rempetative apital, and he necessary to the first place was as excised by the Governor as the rempetative apital, and he necessary is the security of the first place was as excised by the Governor as the rempetative apital, and he necessary is the security of the first place was an excited by the Governor as the rempetative apital, and he necessary is the security of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of the same appropriated by Congress in the construction of th

britishly houses for the Logishians. A good deal of britishly houses for the Logishians. A good deal of britishly houses for the Logishians. A good deal of britishly houses for the bring these at the fart near by. For these reasons a compary of mechanics, methy from by the Governor would not a rea, and others were appointed by the Governor would not a rea, and others were appointed by the crewd(180). The Missourians were also the observed by the Governor would not a rea, and others were appointed by the crewd(180). The Missourians were also well to wite middle to wite without being awarn(121)—none of them well to wite middle to wite without being awarn(121)—none of them within the military reservation of Fart Riley. Some of the inhabitants returned to the Basics, and some of the remains and coats and giving in different names each hat and coats and giving in different names each hat of the parts of the Territory. Your Committee went to other parts of the Territory. Your Committee work though constituting a majority in the Prevent of the two committees and the parts of the parts of the Territory. Your Committee work though constituting a majority in the Prevent of the two controls of the committee of the parts of the Territory. Your Committee work though constituting a majority in the Prevent of the two controls of the controls of the two controls of the controls o intended to return to masses the ledges appointed to the morning of the election the ledges appointed by the Governor would not a rive, and others some appointed by the crewd(180). The Miscourians were alpointed by the crewd(180). The Miscourians were alpointed to with outer without being awarn(181)—abone of them woring as many as eight or sine times; changing their voing as many as eight or sine times; changing their time (182). After they had voted they returned to Missourialist. The Free-State men generally did not seurialist. The Free-State men generally did not receive(194), though constituting a majority in the Precinct(194). Upon counting the ballots in the box and the names on the poll lists, it was found that there the names on the poll lists, it was found that there were too many ballots (196), and one of the judges of election took out ballots enough to make the two numbers correspond(197).

checition fook out assess bere present in the Precinci, though some of them threatered one of the judges, though some of them threatered one of the judges, because he receive their votes 198.

Protests were drawn no against the elections in the various precincts in the XIVth Datrict, but on account of threats that greater aumbers of Missourians would be at a new election should the called, and of personal violence to those who should take part in the protest, it was not presented to the Governor(199). Major Richardson, the Pro-Slavery cand date for Council, threatere Dr. Culter, the Free S ate condidate, that the Missouri River(200).

The number of rotes in the District by the ceases was not the special with the Missouri River(200).

The number of rotes in the District by the ceases was not the populous county of Buckman, Mor., on the opposite side of the river, had claims in the Ferritory, Seme ranged cattle, and others marked out their claims and built a cabin, and sold this incipient title where they could. The were not resident of the Territory is any just or Jegal sease. A number of seatilers moved into the District in the month of March. Your Committee are satisfied, after a careful analysis of the records and testimony, that the number of legal votes cast did not exceed 800 in this district was beld in the house of a Mr. Hayes. On the dat of section a crowd of from 800 its cabin, in this district was beld in the house of a Mr. Hayes. On the dat of section a crowd of from 800 its cabin, and should be no Fire State candidates, that Fro-Sin erry me resident in the residents left. Threats were made be fore and ourng the election day that there should be no Fire State candidates, that Fro-Sin erry me resident in the residents left. Threats were made be fore and ourng the election day that there should be no Fire State candidates, that Fro-Sin erry me resident in the district. More of the pro-Sin error of the manner of the pro-Sin error of the pro-Sin error of the pro-Sin error of the pro-Sin error of the pro-

end the if another election was had, the residents would are no better.

XVITH DISTRICT.

For some time previous to the election, meeting were hild and arrangements made in Missouri to grup coupants to come over to the Territory as vertized), and the day before and on the day of election large booles of Missourian from Plat o, Clay, Ra Charlou, Carrol, Clinton and Saline Counties, Me can e into this district and camp d there (206). The wave armed with pistols and howe knives, and som with guns and rifles (207), and had badges of heap their hutton holes and elsewhere about their pears 1205). On the morning of the election there were from 1,

On the merring of the dection there were from 1,0 to 1 to 1 to persons present on the ground(200). Previous to the checton, Missourians endeavored to persons the two Fre-State Judges to resign by making three of personal violence to the mixto one of whom resign on the monthing of election, and the crowd che but ter to fill his place(211). But one of the Jadge the Free-State Judge, would take the oath present by the Givernor; the other two deciding that they have ight to every any one who affered to vote, out to all on the ground were entitled to vote(212). The oxygener refuse dwere some Deiaware Indians, some Wyan cette It dians being allowed to vote(213). One of the Free-State candidates withdrew in commune we of the presence of the Missourians, amid chose

quence of the presence of the Missourians, amid che ing and acclamations by the Missourians (214). Duri the day the steamnest New Lucy came down for Western Missouri, with a large number of Missourien board, who voted and then returned on the beauty.

ever to vote that the North had tried to force entig tion into the Territory, and they wanted to constant that movement (216). Some of the candidates a many of the Miscourians took the ground that, und the Kansas Nebracka act, all who were on the grou on the ony of election were entitled to vote (217), a others, that laying out a town, staking a lot, or drivi down stakes, even on another man's main, gave the a right to vote. And one of the members (218) of the original of the control of the members (218) of the control of the members (218) of the control of

a right to vote. And one of the members (218) of the Council, R. Rees, declared in his testimony that is who should put a different construction upon the lamber to either a knave or a fool.

The Free-State men generally did not vote at the election (219); and no ne why-arrived Eastern engignaters there (220). The Fr e-State Jadge of Election (220). The Fr e-State Jadge of Election (220). The Fr e-State Jadge of Election (220) is the returns matrix the words "by lawfill research voters" were stricken out, which was done and the remains made in that way (221). The election was a brested, and a new election ordered by Gook Review for the 220 of May.

The testimony is divided as to the relative strengt of patties in this District. The whole number of votes in the District according to the census returns, which is the District according to the census returns, which is the District according to the census returns, which is the District according to the census returns, which is the Pro-Slavery men a few oays previous to the election, there were 305 voters in the district includit those who had claims but did not live on them (222). The whole number of votes cast was 964. Of the named in the census 106 voted. Your Committee upon careful examination, are ratified that there we had over 150 legal votes cast, leaving 814 illegivels.

XVIII to District.

The election in this Di truct seems to have been faily conducted, and not contested at all. In this Di trict the Pro-Slavery party had the majority.

XVIII to District.

XVIII B DISTRICT.

Previous to the election, Gen. David R. Atchison of Platte City, Mo., got up a company of Missourians, and passing through Weston, Mo. (223), went over into the Territory. He remained all eight at the house of ____, and then exhibited his arms, of which he had so abundance. He proceeded to the Nemohaer abundance. He proceeded to the Nemohaer

(179)R. Tock, L. Dickerson, J. W. Beatria. (190)R. Tock, F. Handler, J. Lander. (121)R. Tock, E. Handler, David F. Handler, J. Lander. (121)R. Tock, E. Handlern, David Pierr. (122)R. Tock. (180)R. Tock. E. Handlern, J. Lander, L. Helmiton, (121) Brack. (180) R. Tock. John Lander. (180) Dr. G. Lander. (180) J. B. Tock. John Lander. (180) Dr. G. A. Cutier. (201) J. B. Crave, a. Co., E. B. Zin member. (232) E. R. Zomne man, Joseph Potter. (241) J. B. Crave, a. Co., E. B. Zin member. (232) E. R. Zomne man, Joseph Potter. (242) F. R. Zin merman. (232) E. R. Zomne man, Joseph Potter. (242) F. R. Zin merman. (231) B. Crave, a. A. Mandley, L. Kerr. (236) David Brown, F. A. Hart, C. F. Warre, R. R. Seen, A. Rassell, F. R. Jr., L. J. Essin, A. Fuller, M. Yance, H. M. Moore. (251) D. Brown, F. A. Hart, C. F. Warre, A. Fisher, H. M. Moore. (261) P. Marre, R. R. Rese A. J. Fraice. (210) P. A. Hart, T. A. Mir and, G. F. Warren, R. R. Rese, A. Hert, G. F. Warren, M. France, (211) P. Brown, F. A. Hert, R. France, (212) N. France. (213) M. France. (213) M. France. (213) M. France. (214) P. Brown, F. A. Hert, T. J. Parin, W. H. Adama, (215) D. J. France, C. R. Rese, S. J. France, G. P. Warren, R. R. Rese, S. J. France, G. P. Warren, R. R. Rese, S. J. France, G. P. Warren, R. R. Rese, S. J. France, C. R. Warren, R. P. Warren, F. R. Marren, G. P. Warren, R. R. Rese, S. J. France, C. Marren, G. P. Warren, R. R. Rese, S. J. France, C. Marren, G. P. Warren, R. R. Rese, S. J. France, C. Marren, France, C. P. Warren, R. R. Patter, F. R. Marren, F. R. M. Marren, G. P. Warren, R. R. Rese, S. J. France, C. P. Warren, R. R. A. Marren, C. P. Warren, R. R. M. Adama, C. M. L. J. France, C. P. Warren, R. R. A. Marren, C. P. Warren, R. R. A. Marren, C. P. Warren, R. R. M. A. A. Marren, C. P. Warren, R. R. M. A. A. Marren, C. P. Warren, R. R. M. A. A. Marren, C. P. Warren, R. R. M. A. A. Marren, C. P. Warren, R. R. M. M. A. Marren, C. P. W. H. A. Marren, C. P. Warren, R. R. M. M

(XVIIIth) District (224). On his way, he and his party attended a Nominating Coarsention in the XIVth District, and prepared and caused to be nominated a set of our cidates to opposition to the wishes of the Pro-Slavery residents of the district (225). At that Coarsentian he said that there were 1,100 men coming over from Platte County, and if that wasn't enough over from Platte County, and if that wasn't enough over from Platte County, and if that wasn't enough over from Platte County, and if that wasn't enough they could see a kill every G-d d-d Abolitionist in the Territory (226).

On the day of election, the Missourians under Atchion, who were exampled there, came up to the pode in the XVIIIth District, taking the outh that they were residents of the district. The Missourians were all armsed with pistols or howis-kaives, and said there all armsed with pistols or howis-kaives, and said there all armsed with pistols or howis-kaives, and said there are unmber of votes was 62.

R. L. Kirk, one of the candidates came into the district from Missouri about a week before the election, and and hoarded there (229). He left after the election, and and hoarded there (229). He left after the election, and and boarded there (229). He left after the election, and and boarded there (229). He left after the election, and was not at the time a legal resident of the district in which he was elected. No protest was sent to the Governor on account of threats made against any who should dare to contest the election (230). The following tables embody the result of the examination of your Committee in regard to this election. In some of the districts it was impossible to accertain the precise now ber of the legal and illegal votes cast is stated, after a careful refeatmination of all the testimony and records concerning the election:

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